

from 1 inch to 1½ inches in diameter and quite round, with a nearly smooth, brittle skin of a yellowish brown color. It contains a similar semitransparent pulp, of an agreeable sweet or subacid flavor, and is largely sold in the markets." (*Treasury of Botany*, vol. 2, p. 784.)

To be tested as a stock for *Litchi chinensis*.

See S. P. I. Nos. 32006, 34206, and 39551 for previous introductions.

For an illustration of the longan tree in fruit in Florida, see Plate III.

41054. LITCHI CHINENSIS Sonnerat. Sapindaceæ. **Litchi.**

(*Nephelium litchi* Cambess.)

From Canton, China. Presented by Mr. G. Weidman Groff, Canton Christian College. Received September 2, 1915.

"*Wai chih li chi.*"

See S. P. I. No. 38779 for description.

41055. PENNISETUM LONGISTYLUM Hochst. Poaceæ. **Kikuyu grass.**

From Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Presented by Mr. I. B. Pole Evans, chief, Division of Botany. Cuttings received September 3, 1915.

"*Kikuyu* grass. We originally obtained this grass from British East Africa, which, so far as our experience goes, would appear to be one of the most promising grasses that we have in this country. So far, although the grass has been under cultivation at our botanical station for the past four years, it has shown no signs of forming seed, and it was only last summer that it flowered and enabled us to have it determined botanically. The grass has a creeping habit, and cattle are passionately fond of it; it also makes a nice hay grass." (*Evans.*)

41056. ALLIUM CEPA L. Liliaceæ. **Onion.**

From Teheran, Persia. Presented by Col. J. N. Merrill, Persian Army. Received September 3, 1915.

"Onion seed from Tarum, which is about 24 miles west of Zendjan (Zinjan), in western Persia. Mr. R. S. Reed, Controller of Finances of Zendjan, was kind enough to get me the seed. Tarum has an altitude of about 4,000 feet; irrigation is used; soil gravelly, probably contains alkali. They are the largest onions I have seen, some of them being 6 inches in diameter by 4 in depth or larger. Mr. Reed says the onions of Tarum are much esteemed by the Persians, who eat them raw, as they have such good flavor." (*Merrill.*)

41057. MYRCIARIA FLORIBUNDA (West) Berg. Myrtaceæ. **Guava berry.**

From St. Croix, Danish West Indies. Presented by Mr. Longfield Smith, director, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received August 30, 1915.

"Seeds of the guava-berry tree. The fruits of this tree make a delicious preserve with an aromatic flavor; they are also used with rum for making a liquor called guava-berry rum." (*Smith.*)